

LUS

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *luforian* lots, dancing and stage-plays.

LUSORY, *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play.
There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lufory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
LUST, *n. f.* [*lust*, Saxon; *lust*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.
This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
They are immediately given to the *lust* of the flesh,
making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*
When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by
disputing with it, but flee from it, that is, think not at all of it.
Taylor's holy Living.

2. Any violent or irregular desire.
I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.
Exod. xv. 9.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor:
let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psal.*
Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering
to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of
lusts. *Peachment on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power. Not used.
Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put
falt, or less of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may
be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To **LUST**, *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.
Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusteth* after all that he did love. *Recommen.*

2. To desire vehemently.
Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them
to whom he gave, but because he *lusteth* to give. *Sidney.*
The Christian captives in chains could no way move them-
selves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To lift; to like. Out of use.
Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they
lust. *Psal. lxxiii. 7.*

4. To have irregular dispositions.
The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of
Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat?
Nam. xi. 4.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy.
Jam. iv. 5.

LUSTFUL, *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]
1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.
Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With heathen fin thought her to have desil'd. *Fairy Qu.*
There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but be-
sides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.
Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LUSTFULLY, *adv.* [*lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.
LUSTFULNESS, *n. f.* [*lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LUSTIHED, *n. f.* [*lust*.] Vigour; sprightliness; cor-
LUSTHOOD, *n. f.* [*lust*.] Not now in use.

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lusthoo*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Fa. Qu.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lusthood* dejected. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lusthood*. *Shakespeare.*

LUSTILY, *adv.* [*lust*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with
mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the
old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

LUSTINESS, *n. f.* [*lust*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength;
vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good speed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser's Muirpetmoot.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time,
it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some
indisposition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 353.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and be-
ing in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit
of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to
shew their activity and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

LUT

LUTLESS, *adj.* [*from lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Seneca.*
LUTRAL, *adj.* [*lustratus*, French; *lustratus*, Latin.] Used in
purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to ethereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRATION, *n. f.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Pu-
rification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assemble, whole united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censurs rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto
himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow;
yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amu-
lets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn puri-
fying, to render both themselves and their sacrifices accept-
able to their gods. *South's Sermon.*

Should Jo's priest command
A pilgrimage to Merce's burning sand;
Through defarts they would seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LUSTRE, *n. f.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.
You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
—Left it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is
thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the foul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

Pais but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A scone with lights.
Ridotta tips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.
His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather
without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Watson.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could en-
dure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign coun-
try, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [*From lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.
Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time
to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce.
Bolingbroke to Swift.

LUSTRING, *n. f.* [*from lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly
pronounced *lustre*.

LUSTROUS, *adj.* [*from lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.
Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks
and *lustrous*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth
the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 956.*

LUSTWORT, *n. f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

LUSTY, *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able
of body.

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

If *lust* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Orway.*

LUTANIST, *n. f.* [*from lute*.] One who plays upon the
lute.

LUTARIOUS, *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the
colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Greiv.*

LUTE, *n. f.* [*lute*, Latin.]

1. A stringed instrument of music.
Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable counte-
nance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*.
Peachment on Drawing.

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture,
but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arvidsson.*

Lands of singings, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whip'ring woods, and *lute* rebounding waves. *Dune.*

2. [*From lute*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay,
with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some

LUX

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To **LUTE**, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To close with lute, or che-
mists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well
luted, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that being closely *luted* in a glass,
it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

LUTULENT, *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To **LUX**, *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put
To **LUXATE**, *v. a.* [*luxate*, Latin.] To disjoin.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his
hip *luxated*.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it slipped
out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner.
Witman's Surgery.

Descending carelessly from his couch, the fall
lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*

LUXATION, *n. f.* [*from luxa*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.
2. Any thing disjoined.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures
and *luxations*, are to be rectified by surgical means. *Payer.*

LUXE, *n. f.* [*French, luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness.
The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various lures of costly pride. *Prior.*

LUXURIANCE, *n. f.* [*from luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;
LUXURIANCY, *n. f.* [*from luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;
abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Witman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy*
and profusion. *Speilator, N^o. 47.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breast
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thompson's Summer.*

LUXURIANT, *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously
plentiful.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not
age. *Bacon's Essays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be
so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To **LUXURIATE**, *v. n.* [*luxurio*, Latin.] To grow exuber-
antly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOTUS, *adj.* [*luxuriotus*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
2. Administering to luxury.

The *luxurians* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.
She knows the heat of a *luxurians* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.
Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.
Repel the Tufcan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.
Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurians by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

LUXURIOSITY, *adv.* [*from luxurians*.] Deliciously; volup-
tuously.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with herick vorse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never slept in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LUXURY, *n. f.* [*luxure*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.
Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish
elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 464.*

2. Lust; lewdness.
Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,

LYR

Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.
Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful
ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 479.

4. Delicious fare.
He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on
it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY, *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of
places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the
name of a place, it is derived from *leaz*, Saxon, a field;
when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *like*,
like; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

LYCANTHROPY, *n. f.* [*lycantropy*, French; *λύκαν and ἀνθρω-
πος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of
wild beasts.

He fees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the
wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*, and was for
ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYKE, *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LYING, the participle of *lies*, whether it signifies to be *recum-
bent*, or to *speak falsely*, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have
me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding
my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befall me by the *lying* in wait
of the Jews. *Acts xx. 19.*

LYMPH, *n. f.* [*lymphe*, French; *lymphe*, Lat.] Water; trans-
parent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mix-
ed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of
the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LYMPHATED, *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Diæ.*

LYMPHATIC, *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lymphe*, Latin.]

The *lymphatics* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities
are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are car-
ried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine
thin lymph from the *lymphatic* ducts, which dilutes the chy-
lous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the
veins, or *lymphatics* and glandules. *Floyer.*

LYMPHODECT, *n. f.* [*lymphe and ductus*, Latin.] A vessel
which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lymphoducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed
and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a con-
fused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently dis-
tinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx's* beam. *Pope.*

LYRE, *n. f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical
instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed
to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphonia's tabor lay. *Prior.*

He never touch'd his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick man-
ner as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

LYRICAL, *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining
to an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an
harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more
equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in
one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrick* verse,
is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK, *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of
the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of
his divine odes, but set them to music himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST, [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the
harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.